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name? To build a ten-million-dollar cathedral in the presence of slums and wide-spread poverty is not a tribute but an insult to Jesus Christ." Which reminds one of Lowell's familiar poem "A Parable." Dr. Hogue has written in the spirit of a true prophet.

JAMES BISHOP THOMAS.

A HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Willistin Walker. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. 1918.

In this single volume of only 600 pages in clear large type, Dr. Walker has given us a comprehensive, well-proportioned, scholarly, and readable history of the Christian Church, mainly in Europe and the West, to the pontificate of Benedict XV, and the great world war, with a brief concluding section on American Christianity. To this he has added a brief appendix of bibliographical suggestions which might have been better selected and arranged. Too many of the standard histories, dictionaries, and source-books are omitted, including several important books on the Reformation, although Dr. Walker's own book on that subject is by far the best one-volume account.

Papias is omitted in the Apostolic Fathers. In his account of the origin of the Christian organization, like most of those who argue from the modern Independent Congregational standpoint, Dr. Walker does not give due account of the Apostolate as instituted by Christ, and as holding the leading place in the first century. He rightly concludes, however, "that the monarchical bishopric must have come into being between the time when Paul summoned the presbyter-bishops to Miletus and that at which Ignatius wrote." He also rightly finds evidence of Apostolic Succession in Clement's Epistle to the Corinthians, Chapter XLIV, A. D. 96, and of the monarchical Episcopate in Ignatius (110-117) as already established and not a new institution. This is the real basis of the argument for the Historic Episcopate.

In saying that the Papacy stood orthodox in the Arian controversy he seems to forget Liberius, who signed the Arian formula (probably II Sirmium) to secure his return from exile.

Dr. Walker's summaries are clear, brief, and scholarly. His criticism of the ecclesiastical results of Napoleon's Concordat is

excellent. Altogether the work is fair-minded, scholarly, and comprehensive, and at the same time clear, well-proportioned, and reliable. We know of no better book for use in a year's course in the classroom, or even for general reference where very much detail is not required. Almost every subject connected with Church History receives some consideration; nor is it a mere catalogue of subjects, but is complete, readable, interesting, and intelligible as far as it purports to go. CHARLES L. WELLS.

THE LIFE OF JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS. By Robert Lemuel Wiggins. Nashville, Tennessee: Methodist Publishing House.

In spite of the title, only 152 pages out of the 450 are devoted to biography—barely one third—the rest of the book containing reprints of “Early Literary Efforts, from the age of fourteen, as published in the *Countryman*, 1862-1866,” together with a bibliography at the end. Though issued from the press at least six months after the definitive biography of Harris by his daughter-in-law, Julia Collier Harris, this book claims to be the first and only biography of Harris that has yet appeared.

Brief as is the biographical portion of Mr. Wiggins's book, it is padded with long extracts from Harris's early writings, prose and verse, and it sets forth the facts of his life in the perfunctory manner of a doctor's dissertation, without any charm of style. The detailed account of his life breaks off abruptly with the publication of *Uncle Remus; His Songs and His Sayings*, in 1880, and dismisses in a scant page and a quarter the remaining twenty-eight years of literary activity before his death. A comparison of the text of the letters of Harris to Mrs. Starke as given in this book with the text of the same letters as printed by Mrs. Julia Harris reveals surprising inaccuracies and omissions on the part of Mr. Wiggins. Sometimes there is no indication that whole paragraphs have been left out, nor does there appear any special reason for such omissions, especially as the references are often thus made obscure (see p. 96). It is a question, too, whether Harris would relish the idea of having his “Early Literary Efforts” dragged forth from obscurity and exposed to the cold light of criticism. Needless to say, the book will not